

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$1,500,000
REVENUE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000

GOVERNMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. L. Laidlaw—Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. F. Lieb, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. R. Shalman.
P. F. Holyoak, Esq. H. A. Stebbins, Esq.
C. Langford, Esq. Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong—N. J. STABLE.
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

REVENUE LIABILITY OF PRO-PRRIETORS \$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, March 31, 1914.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed \$1,000,000

Paid-up \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager,
Hongkong, July 1 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$10,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT

ATZUGU-HARU LYONS

BOMBAY NAGASAKI

CHANGHAI SHANGHAI

CHANGHAI SHANGHAI

CHANGHAI SHANGHAI

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BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSCHE TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at

The Hague Rotterdam

HEAD AGENT—BAZALIA.

Branches at

BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CHANGHAI, CANTON, COLOMBO, HANKOW, HARBIN, HONGKONG, KANGAE, KOBAY, KOREA, MANILA, MEDAN, NAGASAKI, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Medan, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, San Francisco, etc.

London Bankers: The Union of London and South Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on the branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per annum

Do. 6 months 3 1/2 Do.

Do. 3 months 3 Do.

D. G. J. WIJNBORG,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, October 31, 1913.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Klok, Blake Pier.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Joang Ming (Astor House Hotel).

Lau Pang Kee (Astor House Hotel).

Ah Choo (Queen's Road).

Wo Cheong (D'Agular Street).

Ruttonjee & Son (Kowloon).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

OUT

Kowloon 7.00 8.30 9.00 11.25 2.00 3.00 5.15 8.00

Hung Hom 8.54 9.44 11.29 2.01 5.22 8.07

Yau Ma Tei 6.59 9.50 11.36 2.00 5.22 8.07

Sha Tin 7.10 10.02 11.48 2.19 5.33 8.17

Tai Po 1.15 7.23 10.10 12.02 2.33 5.46 8.31

Tai Po Market 7.21 10.24 12.08 2.33 5.50 8.35

Fan Ling 7.36 10.34 12.18 2.46 5.53 8.40

Shung Shui 7.39 10.37 12.22 2.50 5.57 8.44

Shum Chua 1.40 7.44 10.27 11.00 12.27 2.54 3.45 8.08 8.50

Canton 5.00 11.30 5.00 11.30 5.00 11.30

Golf Train—Sundays Only.

Kowloon 8.45 Tai Po 9.15 Shung Shui 9.27

Sha Tin Koh Branch.

OUT

Fan Ling Dep. 6.05 8.20 12.30 3.20

Sha Tin Koh Arr. 7.00 9.15 1.25 4.15

Sha Tin Koh Branch.

IN

Sha Tin Koh Dep. 7.10 9.25 1.45 5.15

Fan Ling Arr. 8.10 10.25 2.55 6.25

PAPER MONEY AND CONFIDENCE.

The announcement that a sum of \$1,000,000 is to be advanced out of the Reorganization Loan for the redemption of notes in Kuangtung is, perhaps, one of the most practical steps towards national development yet taken. With an administrative committee of three foreigners and three Chinese, and two foreign cashiers, the disposal of the money ought to be fully assured; and while the purpose for which it is advanced does not, perhaps, strictly come within the terms of the loan agreement, the need is so great and the results that may be expected of note redemption so far-reaching, that a very little stretch of imagination is needed to bring the arrangement within the scope of reorganization. It is as plain that there can be no redemption of paper without outside assistance as that without redemption, there can be no sufficient revival of business. The officials of Canton have confessed that the expedients they have tried have proved a failure. These expedients have ranged from the sale of Government property—which is now to be tried in Szechuan—to the legalization of gambling, and peremptory edicts ordering merchants to accept notes at face value. The effect of the latter, where any attention has been paid at all, has merely been to make shopkeepers raise their prices. To-day there are two distinct rates in Canton according to whether the purchaser pays in paper or Hongkong silver dollars.

It is hardly to be expected that even a million sterling will buy up all the depreciated paper which weighs down the prosperity of Kuangtung. But it should serve to put a stiffening into the currency of the province, and the very strictness of supervision with which redemption is to be hedged about should help to revive that confidence the lack of which is to-day the greatest of all China's stumbling-blocks. Shut off from one another as they are in many respects, the interaction of feeling in the different provinces is not to be underestimated; and just as the misfortunes of Canton are to be added to those of other provinces in reckoning the sum total of depression, any revival in that quarter is bound to make itself felt in other centres. China is at present experiencing a general stagnation of activities such as no one can satisfactorily explain. There are rumours of approaching trouble; it is true, but nothing to compare with those of a year ago, and nothing so far as can be seen that has any solid foundation in probability. At the same time the lack of facilities for credit allowed by native banks tells very severely. But the real reason for the dullness of all trade remains to some extent a mystery. What is even more serious than the stagnation within China is the suspicion with which she begins to be regarded abroad. It takes a little time for news from China to make itself felt in the London market, and the suspicion with which she is looked at in that quarter is largely attributable to causes which in China we see to be disappearing. But the fact has to be reckoned with that the notion of lending money to China is not popular at home, and, however undeserved, it will cost China a considerable effort to overcome that impression.

From this point of view the news that the prospective Quintuple Loan, the amount of which has already been cut down from twenty-five to fifteen millions, is further to be reduced to seven and a half, is calculated to have an excellent effect. More money is coming in from the provinces, and of course the yield from salt—\$700,000 and \$600,000 in January and February last from Canton—will improve greatly by the redemption of paper. The fact that the Chinese Government can manage with less than a third of what it originally proposed to borrow should tell effectually against many stories of white wolves. In Peking also the political horizon appears distinctly brighter than it did a fortnight ago. The apparent ousting of Liang Shih-yi and the Cantonese party by the military faction undoubtedly aroused many misgivings. Now, however, there is good reason to believe that a "modus vivendi" has been arrived at between the two sides. This alone might not necessarily betoken the good of the country at large. But the Mandate which calls Admiral Sir Sab Chen-ping to Peking in a highly important capacity indicates more than is at first visible, in the way of counteracting the influence of the naval faction now in authority, whose policy, however well

DYSPEPSIA AND HOT WEATHER.

I look upon it that he who does not mind his stomach will hardly mind anything else," wrote Dr. Johnson with characteristic brusqueness.

In these hot, moist days, every man must "mind his stomach." If he wishes his stomach to "mind him," it he does not dyspepsia will be his lot, with its long train of disagreeable symptoms.

To avoid dyspepsia, or to overcome it if present, it is imperative to nourish the nerves as well as supply easily digestible food. For this purpose, nothing compares with Santogen, which is a highly concentrated nutritious food, chemically combined with phosphorus in the exact form in which it exists in the body. Exceedingly digestible itself, it also helps the digestion of other foods, thus rapidly restores digestive power and nervous vigour.

A physician writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*, one of the leading British medical journals: "Santogen supplies the needed nutrition to the brain cells as well as the necessary flip to the heart, stomach, liver and other organs. In consequence, the patient sleeps and his energy of mind and body is restored. He loses his depression of spirits, and the balance of his nutrition is restored, for in all cases it acts as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system."

Santogen can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes.

Intentioned, is too extravagant to be really suited to China's needs. All this, it may be said, is a long way from the question of note redemption. But in existing circumstances, no single factor can be taken alone. The greatest of China's difficulties, as already observed, is want of confidence politically and financially; and it is as useless to tell people to take courage and to possess their minds in peace as it is to tell them not to gamble in paper money. But when we can point to a variety of solid facts all tending towards retrenchment and reform, in different directions, something has been done at least to give the lie to idle rumour.—N. C. Daily News.

ADVERTISING AND PEACE.

International Exhibition.

That the art and practice of advertising should be the happy way to the peace of nations is the nature of a new theory. An George Reid (High Commissioner for the United Kingdom at the opening of the International Advertising Exhibition, promoted by the "Advertising World," at Holland Park Hall on April 27.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Lord Mayor of London, declared the exhibition open. Sir George Reid said it was a glorious idea to have the art of advertising of the world represented in that hall in an exhibition of this kind. One of the ways to bring about universal peace was by universal profit, for which advertising was a necessity. As one of the representatives of the Dominions beyond the seas he knew how much was due to advertising in the opening of the world for thirty years, and got thirty years of advertisement. (Cries of "Shame!" and laughter.) Some of it was not complimentary, but he found that the more he was "slandered" in some quarters the more people believed in him. It was not so much the advertisement as the paragraph which did so much good in the public spirit and generosity, gave the advertiser. (Cheers.)

Sir John Cockburn described advertising as the art of the day. Nations and cities due to the advertisement. On Occasional authority they must advertise, or they must hide their light under a bushel, and a man who had something good for the public ought to be compelled to pay a higher rate of insurance if he placed that light in a bushel. (Laughter and cheers.)

Other proceedings included the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Sir J. Roper Parkington, Sir Charles Owen, Mr. H. Val Fisher, Mr. H. Casson, Mr. C. E. Town, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cox.

Practically all the nations are represented at the exhibition. Exhibitors explain how advertising decreases cost to the consumer, and there is an object lesson in the fame of British goods. This is illustrated by boots, collars, footballs &c., made in Germany and branded with English names and trade marks with the object of leading the purchaser to believe they are British made, for which higher prices are paid than for what are known to be of home manufacture. The object is to demonstrate to our own market how our goods would sell if properly advertised on the Continent.

The death has occurred at the Convent of the Faithful Virgin, Central Hill, Norwood, London, of the Rev. Mother St. George, one of Florence Nightingale's nurses, at the age of eighty-seven. She was Miss Jane Purcell, and when in 1854 Miss Nightingale, the "Lady of the Lamp," gathered together her band of thirty-seven nurses to attend the soldiers in the Crimea, she volunteered for service and was on duty there for many months.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

June 1st to 10th, May 1914.

21 1/2 cents per Dollar market.

Butcher's Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mal Long Pa 10 12

Corned—Ham Ngau Yu 20

Roast—Shit 22

Breast—Nagu Lam 13

Soup—Tong Yuk 18

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 22

Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lau 35

Sausages—Ngau Chang 90

Jullock's Brains—Know per set 12

Tongue fresh—Ngau Lau 50

Scorad—Ham Ngau 1.20

Head—Ngau Lau 14

Ham, Salt—Ngau Kin 26

Head—Salt 8

Feet—Ngau Kark 12

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 13

Tail—Ngau Mei 22

Liver—Ngau Koc 14

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

Valve Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kara 41

Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat 10 25

Leg—Young Pei 25

Shoulder—Young Shan 24

Chillings—Chu Chong 27

Brains—Chu Know per set 2

Feet—Chu Kark 12

Head—Chu Tau 18

Heart—Chu Sum 13

Kidneys—Chu Yiu 24

Liver—Chu Con 24

Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat 23

Leg—Chu Pei 27

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 27

Chu Trap Pig's Fry 27

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURES
SPECIALITIES:—

STONE GINGER BEER (Brewed).

DRY GINGER ALE (In Pints and Splits).

"PYERIS"

Sparkling Mineral TABLE WATER
(In QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS).

"FORMAZONE"

As Invigorating and Refreshing as Fine CHAMPAGNE

ICE CREAM SODA.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS!

PIANOS!

ON HIRE

AT

\$10

PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular

Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE &
GO., LTD.

WM.

Powell
LTD.

TELEPHONE 316.

Ladies Department

NEW AND PRETTY

SUMMER DRESSES

NOW SHOWING

INEXPENSIVE

(Very Smart)

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

G. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and DruggistsGREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Borough, July 22, 1913

face of it a bona fide case for suppression; and it would seem that those who are petitioning on the question are sincere in their contention that, as far as the island itself is concerned, opium except that which is introduced from India, is a thing of the past. Probably the best way of getting reliable information would be to enlist the sympathies of the missionaries in the matter, who without in any way digressing from their ordinary work and special duties, would and could, as they itinerate throughout the province, find out whether opium is still grown or not. They make long journeys throughout the country and sometimes off the main roads, and if they failed to detect any fields of poppy, it might fairly be concluded that opium growing is a thing of the past. But even if they could not be induced to pay particular attention to the matter, if there is fairly good grounds for concluding that the facts referred to by Mr. Chan are indeed what they are represented to be, then there is a good opportunity for the British Government to comply with the appeal of the petitioner, and prohibit the importation of Indian opium into the island. It might be complained by those who still wish to continue the trade until the limit suggested by the treaty that China is a whole, and therefore, whilst opium is grown in any part of the Middle Kingdom, there is no claim to take a small section of the country and treat it in any special way. Probably, international politics would back up such a contention, for it would be logically correct. On the other hand, as it is admitted to-day by most people that it would be a good thing for all parties if the exportation of opium from India to China were stopped; and as many are hoping that this desideratum will be realized at the date specified by the treaty. This would be an opportunity to show China that we are as eager as they are themselves to see the last of opium smoking. We hope, if the facts sustain the contentions of the petitioner, that the British Government will stand for a generous attitude in this regard to make arrangements for the cessation of opium importation into the island. But before that can be done there must be a strict examination into the condition of affairs, so that everybody concerned may be reasonably assured that all native production has ceased. While we are on this topic, we are able to say that throughout the entire area of the Kwangtung province, the public smoking of opium has almost entirely ceased. It is little short of marvellous the change that has taken place in this regard during the last ten years. Whatever may be smoked in private, nothing is seen of the practice in the open, as it used to be, and there are good grounds for believing that the rising generation will be quite different from the older one in this regard. There cannot be anything like the quantity smoked that used to be consumed, and whatever is used must be smoked in the private apartments of the individual smoker, for not even does one see any public places, at least if there be some remaining, they are so few compared with the past, as to be quite a negligible number.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—The Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, May 24.—
Empire Day.
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.
Monday, May 25.—
Public Holiday.
9 a.m.—Commemoration Service at St. John's Cathedral.
Tuesday, May 26.—
Queen Mary's birth day (1867).
R.K. Horticultural Society's Meeting.
3 p.m.—Crown Land Sale at P.W.D.
Wednesday, May 27.—
Noon—Peak Tramways Co. Ltd's Meeting.
The Derby at Epsom.
Thursday, May 28.—
12.30 p.m.—Star Ferry Co's Meeting.
Local Stockbrokers' Settling Day.
Friday, May 29.—
Dragon Boat Festival.
Saturday, May 30.—
Second Gymkhana Meeting.
Monday, June 1.—
White Monday.
Public Holiday.
Tuesday, June 2.—
Pope Pius X born 1855.
Wednesday, June 3.—
King George's birthday (1857).
Public Holiday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, May 22, 1914.

OPIUM IN HAINAN.

The Officer in command of the forces in Hainan, Chan Wing-tung, has sent a memorial to the Civil Administrator of Canton, in which the latter is advised that an end has been made of both the sale and the use of native grown opium throughout the island. It is pointed out that as Hainan is an island, it is difficult for it to be influenced by what is going on in the other provinces, her government being an entity in itself and the people mostly guided by their own traditions and customs. It seems from the report that, throughout the island all cultivation of the poppy has been stopped, and that no native opium is imported. The only opium in use there, it appears, is imported from India, coming in through Hoihow in the way of ordinary trade. The object of Mr. Chan is to get the Civil Administrator of Canton to send on the information to Peking, and, at the same time, to get the British Minister there to agree to the proposition that immediately all Indian opium be at once prohibited from entering the island, so that there may be no need to wait till the time specified by treaty, when it will be assumed that China has ceased to cultivate the poppy, and that there should thus be a complete cutting off of all Indian opium for smoking purposes for the Chinese people. It appears that the information contained in the despatch is reliable. The writer urges that the Foreign Office in Peking, in consultation with the British Minister, should send delegates to the island, who could examine closely into the matter and see for themselves whether the report is in all regards correct or not. Of course, it must be evident that no ordinary commission can go through the island and look into all possible places where opium could be grown; that would take more time, and more patience and self-denial than most commissions would be likely to possess. Yet it is interesting to note that there appears to be upon the

THE "CHILDA" PIRACY.

NINE PRISONERS WANTED AT CANTON.

Before Mr. Wood, this morning the adjourned proceedings against the nine prisoners detained in connection with the piracy of the s.s. Childa for extradition to China, on a requisition by the Chinese Government of Canton, was heard.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) appeared on behalf of the requisition. The Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. McI. Messer was also present. Yung Lung Luk, of the office of the British Consul at Canton, deposed that the seals on the requisition were the seals of the British Consul.

The next witness was a boy of 10 years who deposed to the Police important information, which led to the arrest of many of the prisoners. His mother was under arrest.

The Crown Solicitor: She is not your mother?

The boy answered first in the affirmative, but said that his "mother" bought him when he was five years old.

All the prisoners, he said, with the exception of number six were at the house at 214, Reclamation Street. The first prisoner came to the house from Canton and stayed a few days. He then went into the country and then came to the house. He did not know the date when the first prisoner last left the house but he was not there after March. The second and third prisoners were at the house at the same time but the fourth and fifth left somewhere last year. Numbers eight and nine visited the house last year and remained there until their arrest. Witnesses had seen them there this year. The first three prisoners and the last three prisoners had seen together. Sometimes the first five would go to Macao. His mother also went to Macao and he had gone with her. A long time ago people in Macao wrote and asked his mother to go. That was when the first three prisoners were at Macao. Number three wrote the letter which witnesses saw. When he (witness) went with his mother to Macao they went to a rich man's house. A man met them off the steamer and took them to the third prisoner. The man gave the prisoner money with which to buy foodstuffs. The money had been brought to Macao by his mother who had been asked to take money.

When he (witness) got to the rich man's house he saw the third prisoner and another man who had also been at the house in Yumai. The next morning witnesses and his mother came back to Yumai. They made a second trip together to Macao. They then went to a cotton shop in Praya Street, the name of which was Yau Sau Yick. At that house he saw the first five prisoners—where they were ultimately arrested.

Asked if he found any conversation between his mother and the men, the boy said his mother told them the police were coming to arrest them all and they had better go away. The next morning he and his mother returned to Hongkong and went to live at 35, Austin Road. He had also visited Macao—he could not remember whether his mother or the moon before—with Det. Sgt. Brown. Witnesses went to live at the boarding house. The Sergeant took him out for a walk (laughter) and the next day they went into another boarding house. He was asked by the Sergeant where those people lived and he told him and took him to the Yau Sau Yick shop. There they saw the five first prisoners. Then they went to another house. The name of the street he did not know. In that house (situated in Main Street, Macao) he saw the sixth prisoner. He had been to that house on his first visit with his mother. The sixth prisoner was there then.

The eighth prisoner (the seventh is witness's mother) had been to the house at 214, Reclamation Street on numerous occasions. Numbers eight and nine lived together in a street off Austin Road, Yumai. Witnesses had never seen these two men in Macao.

The first prisoner said he always lived in Canton. He did not know the woman or her son, the witness, and what they had said was not true. His mother said he never took witness to Macao. At that time she went to worship at the tomb and took some money for a sister. "You should go and do yourself," she added speaking towards the big, who, she said, was her husband's younger brother's wife's son. The woman then said she took the boy once only to Macao.

The eighth prisoner said he rented the second building in the woman's house. The night said that he came from the country on the third moon this year. The rest of the prisoners said they did not know the witness.

Inspector Geo. Wm. Gerard proved arresting the first six prisoners on board the "Tai Shan" at the steamboat wharf at 6 p.m. on May 2nd. They were charged with pirating the s.s. Childa and the charge was afterwards withdrawn.

Chau Koi, 279, Reclamation Street, told, a member of the gang discharged burned King's evidence. He said he visited the woman's house and saw the prisoners there. On the 14th March the six first prisoners and the woman began to pack up their belongings and said they were going to the country. He went to Macao with Sgt. Brown but he did not know on what day. The boy and several constables also went to Macao. They lived at a boarding house and went to the cotton shop near the Praya. He there saw the first five men and in another house he saw the sixth.

This first prisoner said he did not know anything about the witness but he understood that he had a grudge against him. He (prisoner) was against him in the Chung Dynasty and accused the witness of smuggling salt into China. Witnesses had no occupation and two of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Seven stray dogs were yesterday sent to the Pound by the Police.

The official rate of the dollar for next month remains at one shilling and elevenpence farthing.

At 2 p.m. yesterday the temperature was 90, to-day at the same hour it was 78. A drop of 12 degrees.

A Chinese shopkeeper of Wellington St. has reported to the Police the theft of electric fans and a vase valued at \$30.

The newly-appointed president of the Canton-Hankow Railway arrived here by the C.P.R. steamer Empress of India this morning.

The German steamer Pilsnacker, on which a suspected case of cholera, has occurred, has been placed in quarantine by the port authorities.

With regard to our announcement in last night's paper, stating that the price of gum in the Colony was to be reduced on and after 1st July next; we are advised by the H.K. & C. Co. that the price will be \$2.00, not 12.00, per 1,000 cubic feet.

In the Summary Court this morning an action was mentioned in which Doctors Muller, Justl and Hoch are suing Clara Bluncho to recover \$50 for professional services rendered. Mr. C. F. Mason (Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Davidson (Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) for defendant. The hearing of the case was fixed for Thursday next. The Robinson Piano Co. in another action claimed from the same defendant \$149.50. This case was adjourned for one week.

His friends had been arrested for smuggling salt. Witnesses knew how in the employ of Government circles and wanted to get him into trouble. Prisoner said he did not know anything of the Childa.

The second defendant asked no questions. The third said he went to Macao in January and remained there. The fourth and fifth did not know the witness and the latter added he was a soldier in China. The woman said she did not know the witness previous to this year and when witnesses said she told him there had been a piracy and she expected some money from it she was telling a lie. The eighth prisoner said the reason he was going in and out of the woman's house was because he was attending a man's eyes there. The last prisoner said someone wanted to get him into trouble and told the police he was connected with the piracy.

Lui Pui Luk, a Chinese detective in the employ of the Government of Canton, said he was a passenger on the Childa. He was sent on board by the Commander in Chief.

Answering Mr. Wood, witness said he was sent down to Hongkong in October and had been in the Colony ever since. The local police knew he was here.

The Crown Solicitor: Did you know the Childa was to be pirated?

Witness: No, I did not know it before.

Mr. Wood: What did you go on land for?—I was looking after those people who might give trouble in China.

The Crown Solicitor: What time was the Childa pirated?—4 p.m.

Do you know any of the pirates?—I can recognise some of them.

How many were there?—More than 100. Witnesses recognised the first two prisoners as being on board. The Childa was pirated outside Ping Hoi. After being taken to the pirates went ashore. Witnesses went ashore but no passengers did so.

The two first prisoners were carrying a six abandoned revolver. Describing what he saw of the piracy, witness said he first heard a row and then the pirates rushed at the passengers and snatched from them. He saw a lot of the clothing produced, which he recognised as clothes belonging to passengers.

Originally witness in a sworn statement said he saw the third prisoner but now he said he did not know. At Macao he picked out the third prisoner when he saw him on shore.

The detective said that he went on board with Lam Yee who said he was going to commit a piracy. On the 13th May he saw Lam Yee who said that he was going to buy twelve tickets for passengers on the Childa. He asked witnesses to buy the tickets and witnesses asked a man at Chang Chow to make the purchase. Witnesses handed the tickets to Lam Yee at the Ferry near Wing Lok Street.

Answering Mr. Wood, witness said he knew that there was going to be trouble but he did not know that a piracy of the Childa was to take place. He knew that there was a band of pirates at Yumai, and he warned the Commander-in-Chief at Canton of their existence.

The Crown Solicitor mentioned that it was not intended to pirate the Childa, but one of the Douglas boys. There was a mistake on the part of some of the pirates.

The proceedings were proceeding as we went to press.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaint. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie returned from Shanghai to-day by the s.s. India.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Watson, 8th Raj. Poles, arrived from Shanghai to-day by the Empress of India.

Among the passengers who arrived on the "Dovanna" yesterday was Mr. E. A. Redmond, B. Sc., who joins the staff of the Engineering Faculty of the University as Lecturer in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Mr. Redmond has been at work as an Engineer on the Indian Railways, and is a graduate of the University of London.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY DIVIDEND.

The local acting-agent of the Netherlands Handel-Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society) informs us that he is in receipt of telegraphic information that a dividend of 1½% has been declared by this Bank for the year 1913.

COUNT OKUMA'S RE-APPEARANCE.

At a serious crisis in the fortunes of his country the veteran Japanese statesman Count Okuma has emerged from his retirement and has succeeded in forming a Ministry. Count Okuma is seventy-six, and is therefore about the age at which Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the third time. In a speech in the House of Representatives in 1897 the Count described himself as "a representative of the Meiji era," and doubtless it is because he is one of the few remaining representatives of the older wisdom of Japan that the Emperor and the nation alike have turned to him at a moment of deadlock. Yet Count Okuma does not quite stand for the Meiji era as Okuma and Ito did. He has always been a little in advance of his time, has long revelled in opposition, and has presented in his mature years the vigorous questioning instincts of his youth. One can well understand why the Japanese nation rejoices at his acceptance of office, and why such Elder Statesmen as remain were not very eager to see him in power.

Count Okuma is himself more nearly an Elder Statesman than the present holders of that designation. He might have joined the trusted band of the Genro many years ago, but preferred to remain in a position of critical independence. To-day he is the most experienced statesman Japan possesses. He was in charge of the finances of the Empire for eleven years from 1889 onwards. He was Foreign Minister in 1889, when his leg. was shattered by a dynamite bomb flung by a misguided patriot during the excitement about treaty revision. He was the inaugurator of party government in Japan, and it was as leader of the Progressive Party that he joined the Ministry in 1896, and was Prime Minister for a few months in 1898. For the last sixteen years he has not held office, though he continued to lead the Progressive until 1907. To the newer generation he is best known as a moderate and insouciant commentator upon public policy. His return to power is probably welcomed because, among other things, he does not belong to either of the rival clans of Satsuma and Choshu and has resolutely opposed the undue exercise of clan influence. He comes from the Bizen clan, which played an important part in the Revolution, but has long ceased to be a conspicuous factor in politics. His reappearance is further welcomed because he has persistently advocated retrenchment and economy in the national expenditure, and Japan badly needs thrifty budgets.

Count Okuma has joined the Ministry as a Chamberlain, but though no man has been more insistent in asserting the claims of Japan to her rightful place in the world, it is certain that the responsibilities of office will have their effect upon views which have already mellowed.

The new Prime Minister has always attracted attention and enjoyed respect in other countries as well as in his own. He has repeatedly gained a wide hearing as an expounder of the spirit and the ideals of modern Japan, especially because he has never hesitated to point out such defects as seemed to him to mar the country's advance. In 1910 he wrote a long and memorable letter which served as a preface to the Japanese Edition of The Times and in it he declared that he was "only partially satisfied, in my own mind with the present state of our progress." The letter is remarkable, because it propheticly anticipated the existing situation. "In the early days of national reform," wrote Count Okuma, "countries advance bravely and enthusiastically on their course, but mid way they are swept to falter; their pulse grows sluggish and their energies flag. It is in some quarters in Japan signs of certain exhaustion of mental activity, a certain relaxation of moral fibre, a certain tendency towards scepticism, which, if it may be feared may react injuriously on social morality. Behind the immediate necessities of the moment, the duty of rectifying these tendencies now more pronounced, and we are sure that Count Okuma will prove equal to the last great task for which he has been summoned from his repose. Japan has wrought great deeds, and will do so again, but just now she has to recover equilibrium, to repair the effects of a prolonged strain, and to regain clearness and steadiness of vision. Upon this point Count Okuma's policy may be awaited with confidence. He is known to be deeply conscious of the grave danger to the Japanese race involved in the undue industrial exploitation of the lower classes, which in the years to come is likely to prove perhaps the greatest peril which will beset the nations of the East." The Times.

A richieha coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his legs and hands which he received when trying to descend Aberdeen street, which proved to be too steep for him.

Three men were charged before Mr. Melbourne, this morning with stealing 65,000 Government opium labels. The labels were found in the possession of the second defendant at a house in Wyndham Street. The two other defendants were employed at the Hongkong Printing Press where the labels were being printed.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnston Spinks and Munster, represented the second defendant and pleaded not guilty. The charge was remanded until Thursday afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ALBANIAN TROUBLE.

PEASANT RISING SUPPRESSED.

London, May 22.
Fasid Pasha arrived at Brindisi and has gone on to Neoules. He has signed a pledge never to interfere in Albanian affairs.

A telegram from Durazzo states that an expedition of volunteers, numbering 800, commanded by a Dutch major, suppressed the rising at Siat.

The Major parleyed with the peasants, who promised to disperse and send a deputation to Durazzo to formulate their wishes.

Another telegram states that Fasid Pasha at Naples denied the alleged conspiracy, and says that he is the victim of a plot of the Austrian and Dutch gendarmes. He protests that it is an outrage to the Albanian autonomy and says: "My Sovereign has been shamefully deceived."

A telegram from Rome denies that Fasid Pasha has been deported to Tripoli.

EXTENSIVE GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

London, May 22.
The Daily Mail's Belfast correspondent states that extensive gun-running has taken place in Ulster during the last fortnight, and that large consignments of munitions were landed.

THE KING ON HIS ALDERSHOT VISIT.

London, May 22.
H.M. the King, in an Order to the troops at Aldershot, expresses his satisfaction with the consistent progress, practical training and keen co-operation of all ranks. He notes the steady development of the Flying Corps, and the improvement in equipment and stable management on the part of the cavalry.

BRITISH SHIPS TO VISIT KIEL.

London, May 22.
Four battleships and three cruisers of the First Fleet will visit Kiel in June.

ANOTHER "BRIKENHEAD" SURVIVOR.

London, May 22.
Corporal John Smith, who survived the "Birkenhead" wreck, is reported to be alive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Coastal Trade Reciprocity.

London, May 22.
Sir John Rose, in the House of Commons, inquired what steps had been taken to obtain from Japan reciprocity of coastal trade, and whether progress had resulted from the visit of Sir James Monaghan, K.C.S.I., to Tokyo.
Sir E. Grey said the matter was still the subject of correspondence with the Japanese Government. The Home Government were unable to state the results of Sir J. Monaghan's visit, but they had no doubt that the change of Government in Japan had unavoidably delayed Japan's answer.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE CHINESE WAY.

Peking, May 22.
Discouraged by the state of the country's finances, Chan Tsu Chih, Minister of the Department of Finance, has decided to tender his resignation.

A Rebel Leader Arrested.

Following up a clue given by a telegram from Chan Hsun the police have created in the capital a rebel leader named Wong Yek Hai.

Surplus From Salt.

It is estimated that the surplus of the salt revenue will amount to two million dollars monthly.

China to Control Tobacco Trade.

Answering a question put to him by a Foreign Minister, Heng Hai Ling stated that the Government intends to control the sale of tobacco, and that no privileges will be given to foreign merchants.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHERE you have pains or lameness in the back, bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this balm and wring it out, cover the sore of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL LIQUEURS

Pints and Quarts.

PEPPERMINT	Marie Brisard
"	Get Freres
"	W. A. Gilbey
"	Hulst Kamp
"	Cusenier
"	Marie Brisard
CURACAO	Cusenier
D. O. M.	Yellow
APRICOT BRANDY	Green
CHARTREUSE	Linardof
"	Cusenier
MARASCHINO	"
KUMMEL	"
CHERRY WHISKY	Heering
CHERRY BRANDY	"
APRICOTINE	Cusenier
CREME DE MOKA	"
PEACH BRANDY	Cusenier
MANDARINETTE	"
CREME DE VIOLETTE	"
CREME DE CACAO	"
LIQUEUR FOCAMP	"

BITTERS.

AMER PICON
BITTER SECRESTAT
FERNET BRANCA
AUGUSTURA
POMERANZEN
ORANGE

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Nautical and Surveying Instruments

ZEISS Prism Binoculars.

Gold and Silver Watches by
best ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN makers.

SILVER and PRINCE'S PLATE WARE
from MAPPIN & WELB, Ltd., LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section)

NOTICE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
ADDITIONAL TRAINS will leave
Kowloon for SHANGHAI (Fishing Boat
Link) at 8:45 a.m. calling at Tai Po at
9:15 a.m. and arriving at SHANGHAI at
9:37 a.m. on MONDAY, May 25th,
MONDAY, June 1st, and WEDNESDAY,
June 3rd, 1914.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Kowloon, May 20, 1914.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS
COMPANY, LTD., beg to inform
the public that on and from the 1st July
next the price of Gas for all purposes
lighting, heating, cooking or power,
WILL BE REDUCED TO \$2.00 per 1,000
cubic feet.

All discounts will be withdrawn from
same date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Apurimac, British str., 7,010, Hase-
land, Japan and Shanghai May 19, Gen-
eral.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Zenon Maru No. 12, Japanese steamer,
2,166, M. Kaneko, Weihaiwei May 14,
Coal and General.—M. B. K.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220, Forsyth,
Tientsin May 14, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

May 22.
Empress of India, British str., 3,033, A.
J. Bailey, R.N.R., Vancouver, B.C., April
30, and Shanghai May 19, Mails and Gen-
eral.—C. P. & S. Co.

India, British str., 4,196, C. C. Talbot,
Shanghai May 19, Mails and General.—P.
& O. S. N. Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese str., 3,667,
M. Tozawa, Calcutta May 2, Singapore
16, General.—N. Y. K.

Nampong, British steamer, 2,591, H. K.
Gill, Calcutta May 5, General.—JARDINE,
MATHEW & CO., LD.

Colombo Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,719,
O. Sakamoto, Moji May 16, General.—
N. Y. K.

Hankow, British str., 641, J. W. Evans,
Swatow May 21, General.—DOUGLAS
STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Chinshu, British str., 1,325, Finlayson,
Manila May 19, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

Tientsin, Dutch str., 3,215, Onthuya,
Macassar May 15, Sugar.—JAYA-CHINA
JAPANESE LINES.

Saka Maru, Japanese str., 1,119, H.
Hatori, Amoy, via Amoy and Swatow
May 22, General.—O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.
Dumna, for Shanghai.

Wang, for Shanghai.

Serla, for Amoy and Singapore.

Benary, for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Kwangsing, for Canton.

Dunera, for Miki and Moji.

Swatow, for Canton.

Bayang, for Swatow and Foochow.

Disoura, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Zafra, for Manila and Iloilo.

Swatow, for Freemantle.

CLEARED.

Singapore, for Saigon.

Doan, for Hongkong, for Chefoo and Dairen.

Chass, for Port Swatow.

Chuang, for Bangkok.

Chung, for Hongkong.

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Chung, for Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The S. S. Liner with the American
Mail ex. America is due to arrive here
on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Chinese Registered Correspondence will
not be delivered on a signature only. The
Chop of a firm of standing will in each case
be required in addition. The Postman
has instructions not to part with any reg-
istered article until the above regulation
has been complied with.

Mails will close for:—

JAPAN VIA KOBE.
Per Kanyama Maru, at 9 a.m., on
Saturday, the 23rd May.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.
Per Dewar, at noon, on Saturday, the
23rd May.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per Loochow, at 3 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

JAPAN VIA YOKOHAMA.
Per Kanyama Maru, at 3 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

BANGKOK.
Per Dewar, at 3 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

STRAITS, COLOMBO & INDIA VIA
BOMBAY.
Per Colombo Maru, at 3 p.m., on Satur-
day, the 23rd May.

HOHANG, QUINHOON & TOURANE.
Per Hainan, at 3 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & TIEN-
TSIN.
Per Cheong, at 5 p.m., on Satur-
day, the 23rd May.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA &
JAPAN VIA KOBE.
Per Kanyama Maru, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per Hainan, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per Kanyama Maru, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,
the 23rd May.

[To make connection with the Tientsin
train leaving Shanghai on Thursday,
the 28th May, at 8 p.m.]

SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO
& TIENTSIN.
Per Hainan, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
24th May.

SWATOW.
Per Tientsin, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
24th May.

STRAITS, BURMAH, OCEAN, ADE-
LAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADE, EGYPT & EUROPE
VIA BRINDISI.

Per India, on Saturday, the 23rd May.
Printed Matter and Sample 10 a.m.
Registration 10.15 a.m.

Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up
to 11.00 a.m.

Registration, Kowloon P.O., 2.30 a.m.
Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra
Postage 10 cents.

Letters 11 a.m.
(Supplementary Mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail,
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday,
the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m.

*Specially super-scribed corre-
spondence only.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.
MAY 22, 1914.—8 a.m.

Shanghai	30.01						NNE 1	
Yokohama	29.99						NE 3	
Manila	29.99						SW 1	
San Francisco	30.00	64	48				SW 6	10
Hankow								
Chungking								
Shanghai	30.02	61					E 3	0
Yokohama	29.93	62					E 3	0
Manila	30.04	68					N 2	0
San Francisco	30.02	69	80				N 10	0
Hankow	30.04						E 3	0
Chungking	30.01						E 3	0
Shanghai	30.01						E 3	0
Yokohama	30.01						E 3	0
Manila	30.01						E 3	0
San Francisco	30.01						E 3	0
Hankow	30.01	76	53				E 3	0
Chungking	29.97	77	86				E 3	0
Yokohama	29.92						E 3	0
Manila	29.93	78					E 3	0
San Francisco							E 3	0
Hankow	29.91	82					E 3	0
Chungking	29.87	81					SE 4	0
Shanghai	29.87	79					SE 4	0
Yokohama	29.86	79					SE 4	0
Manila	29.86	77					SE 4	0
San Francisco	29.87	74					SE 4	0
Hankow	29.87	75					SE 4	0
Chungking							SE 4	0
Shanghai	29.84	84					SE 4	0